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(H) Claims:

1. A method for detecting the presence of squalene antibodies comprising:
providing a solid support suitable for use with squalene antibodies;
immobilizing squalene on the solid support;
washing the immobilized squalene with blocking agent;
contacting the immobilized squalene with a test sample containing squalene antibodies;
allowing the squalene antibodies to bind to the immobilized squalene to form an antibody complex;
contacting the antibody complex with a ligand that specifically binds to the complex;
contacting the ligand with an indicator agent; and
detecting the indicator agent.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the solid support is elected from the group of solid supports consisting of polystyrene and PVDF.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the blocking agent is a blocking agent that reduces background interference with antibody binding the immobilized squalene.
4. The method of claim 3 wherein the blocking agent is selected from the group of blocking agents consisting of phosphate buffered saline, bovine serum albumin, gelatin, casein, or mixtures thereof.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the amount of bovine serum albumin is up to about 5%.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the amount of bovine serum albumin is between about 1% and about 2%.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the blocking agent is free of fetal bovine serum.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein the test sample comprises serum.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the test sample comprises human serum or mouse serum.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the ligand is a monoclonal antibody or a fragment thereof.

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11. The method of claim 1 wherein the indicator agent is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme; a protein; a fluorochrome; a fluorescent protein; a radioisotope; and a nucleic acid segment.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the indicator agent is peroxidase.

5 13. A method for detecting the presence of squalene antibodies comprising using an ELISA protocol for detecting the presence of squalene antibodies in serum, wherein said protocol comprises using bovine serum albumin as a diluent or blocking agent.

14. The method of claim 14 wherein the method further comprises using a monoclonal antibody to specifically bind to any squalene antibodies present in the serum.

10 15. The method of claim 1 wherein immobilizing squalene on a solid support comprises contacting the solid support with a composition comprising squalene.

16. The method of claim 15 the composition comprises liposomes containing squalene

17. The method of claim 1 wherein the ligand is a monoclonal antibody that binds squalene but not squalane.

18. The method of claim 1 wherein the ligand is a monoclonal antibody that binds squalene and squalane.

19. A method of validating an assay for the detection of squalene antibodies in serum comprising an ELISA assay in which the ligand is an antibody produced in an immunological response to a squalene antigen.

20. An assay for detecting antibody induced by injection of squalene comprising providing a solid support suitable for use with squalene antibodies;
immobilizing squalene on the solid support;
washing the immobilized squalene with blocking agent;
25 contacting the immobilized squalene with a test sample containing squalene antibodies;

allowing the squalene antibodies to bind to the immobilized squalene to form an antibody complex;

30 contacting the antibody complex with a ligand that specifically binds to the complex;



1. The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the one that deals with the results of the study. This part is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the study, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the study.